## RELIEF PLANS CONSIDERED.

HOW TO HELP DISTRESSED AMERICANS IN CUBA.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM PRESENTED-THE PRESI-DENT'S MESSAGE NOT LIKELY TO BE READY MONDAY-SENTIMENT IN

> THE SENATE. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 15.-The absence of President McKinley in Philadelphia to-day caused a temporary lull in current speculation on the scope and effect of the Cuban message which is to be sent by the Executive to Congress early next week. As Major McKinley is unwilling to do any work on Sunday which can possibly be avoided, there is a strong probability that the anticipated message will not be ready to go to the legislative branch on Monday morning. Besides, as the Administration is making every effort to secure by telegraph some further information respecting the sufferings of destitute Americans in Cuba, a delay of a day or two in transmitting the reports already received would be perhaps both expedient and natural.

While the President's message waits, action in the Senate on Mr. Morgan's resolution acknowledging Cuban belligerency is clearly out of the question, although the Alabama Senator is already showing signs of a disposition to use the interest aroused by the disclosures of American suffering in Cuba as a lever to force an immediate declaration by the new Administration on the different and far wider question of National policy toward the revolted island. Many Republican Senators who have hitherto followed Mr. Morgan in his efforts to secure recognition for the insurgents hesitate to sustain him now in an effort to force the President's hand by complicating the simple duty of relieving the distress of American citizens deprived of means and occupation by the severity of General Weyler's military edicts with the more difficult issue of determining whether conditions in Cuba are or are not such as to justify the acknowledgment of the Junta and its forces as a belligerent power. Action of some sort is perhaps necessary to relieve the tension of feeling it, the Senate, but the Republican friends of the Cuban cause will be fully content to support a programme which, for the present, looks singly and solely to meeting the necessities of Americans suffering from the general prostration of agriculture which, for the present, looks singly and solely to meeting the necessities of Americans suffering from the general prostration of agriculture and business caused by the two years war.

What means will ultimately be adopted to afford relief to American sufferers is still uncertain. The problem is a difficult one, because the plan accepted will have to command the approval or, at least, the acquiescence of the Spanish Government. But the sensitiveness of Spanish opinion is so well known that resistance is sure to be encountered to almost any proposition on the part of this Government which even hints at nominal intervention in Cuban affairs. Disbursements of food, clothing and money through American consuls and consular agents and the free deportation of Americans from the island have been suggested as practicable programmes of relief. But until some definite recommendations have been made to Congress by the Executive, opinion as to the form expected legislation is to take remains hopelessly vague and conjectural.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S PETITION. AN IMPOSING LIST OF SIGNERS LIKELY TO BE SECURED.

It will be some days before the business men's petition to the Administration at Washington to intervene in Cuba is presented to the Secretary of State. Several of the copies sent to different parts of the country for signatures have not yet been returned to Mosle & Brothers, No. 16 Exchange Place, who have the matter in charge. The list of signers will be an imposing one. It is said that it will include practically all of the leading houses in the country having property or business interests in Cuba, save those houses which are owned by Cubans. For evident reasons no signatures of Cuban firms have been received. There is no politics in the petition, it is asserted

If there were it is certain that it would not have been so generally and readily signed. Adolf Pavenstedt, of Mosle & Brothers, said yesterday: "Therstedt, of Mosle & Brothers, said yesterday: There is no suggestion in the memorial as to the means that should be taken to end the war in Cuba. The signers ask the Government simply to do what is necessary to terminate the war at the earliest day practicable. It is for the officials at Washington to decide what should be done. We state how great our losses have been, and say the time has arrived when something must be done or else American property and interests on the island will disproperty and inter

appear."
Lawrence Turnure, of Lawrence Turnure & Co.,
No. 59 Wall-st., said: "The movement is a commercial one purely. We shall present a statement
on the condition of affairs and request that something shall be done without delay. We do not express sympathy with either side, nor do we suggest what course should be pursued."

ACCOUNTS OF SUFFERING CONFIRMED. FURTHER REPORTS RECEIVED FROM CONSULS IN CUBA.

Washington, May 15.-All the information which the State Department is receiving from official and unofficial sources confirms the pub lished reports of the destitution existing in Cuba among those who are penned up in the towns. Absolute starvation is threatened. The reports also confirm the statements that many of the sufferers are American citizens, most of them, of course, naturalized, but there are others who are native born Americans.

It is learned that the Administration, when the facts as to the existing destitution in Cuba first came to the knowledge of the President, was disposed to move cautiously, as it was feared that precipitate action might irritate Spain and possibly endanger the lives of American consular officers when the character of their reports became known to the Spanish authorities and the loyal subjects of Spain in Cuba. The Spanish Minister, however, on behalf of his Government, said that Spain would be glad to welcome any relief which could be granted to those who were in need in Cuba, and he suggested that the work should be undertaken through the agency of the American Red Cross. This suggestion was viewed favorably in the beginning, but some of the members of the Senate insisted that the United States should not limit itself in a work of

charity to its own citizens to any single agency.

To-day's mail brought in some additional reports to the Department of State from United states consuls in Cuba as to the condition of the American citizens shut up in the towns by order of the Captain-General. They are said to be generally confirmatory of the earlier reports giving the extent of the distress among

Figures are not obtainable as to the number of American citizens in Cuba who are in actual distress and in need of food or clothing. The

## Specific No. 10

strengthens the

## Weak Stomach.

No. 10 cures Dyspepsia.

No. 10 corrects the Digestion. No. 10 tones up the Stomach.

No. 10 prevents distress after eating.

No. 10 relieves smoker's heart-burn.

No. 10 steadles the Nerves. No. 10 removes liver spots.

No. 10 promotes health.

State Department is now in correspondence with its consuls by telegraph, seeking to get this information as the basis for the President's message. But, so far as officially known to the Department through the reports of the consuls made up to this time, the number of Americans in this condition is between 150 and 200. In explanation of this small number, it is said that most of the native Americans in Cuba are employed in the higher branches of industry or professions, and are not actual workers of the soil.

PANIC PRICES IN HAVANA.

THE COST OF FOOD DOUBLED WITHIN A

FEW DAYS.

SPANISH PAPER DISHONORED AND DEPRECIAT-ING-CIRCUMSTANCES ON WHICH GOMEZ

RELIES FOR VICTORY, Havana, May 15 (via Key West).-The decision of the Government against the exchanging of bank bills for silver coin has caused a small panic. Prices of bread, milk and other necessaries of life have doubled within a few days. The working classes, as well as all Government employes, both civil and military, openly express their dissatisfaction at the action of the Government in paying them in scrip which is 50 per cent below par. It is believed the Government will no longer accept paper money in payment of taxes. In that case further depreciation of the paper money may be

expected. Calixto Soto, a surrendered lieutenant from the camp of General Gomez, reports that General Gomez during the winter campaign did not cross the River Zaza. He marched through the Santa Teresa, La Majagnon and La Reforma zones, and is now supposed to be in the vicinity of the lastmentioned place. He wanted to invade the western Provinces, but the insurgent Government would not allow him to do this. Gomez continues his former tactics, declining to fight and confining his military operations to light skirmishing. He relies upon time, the wet season, the brenking down of financial system of the Spanish Government and the ravages of disease among the Government orces to bring about the triumph of his cause. Gomez has only 506 men with him at present. His physician, Dr. Gustavo Perez Abrea, of Havana, companies him. Others who are with him are accompanies nim. Others who are ward and Colo-pel Calunga. His personal escort of fifty well-equipped cavalry is commanded by Bernate Boza. He is also accompanied by an expeditionary regi-ment commanded by Vega. Reports of the death of Charles Aguirre, at Limo-

ment commanded by Vega.

Reports of the death of Charles Aguirre, at Limonar, Matanzas, are confirmed.

General Gomez confirms the report that Pedro Diaz has been appointed successor to Rius Rivera in the province of Pinar del Rio.

Havana, Māy 15.—Returning from Arroyo Blanco, in the province of Puerto Principe, passing by Sancti Spiritus, Captain-General Weyler camped on Thursday night at Calabazar. He arrived yesterday morning at Pincetas. In an interview he told Schor Canarte, the "Lucha's" war correspondent, that he was satisfied the annihilation of the insurrection would be brought about in the near future. He did not believe there could exist anywhere on the island any great nucleus or railying point for the island any great nucleus or rallying point for the enemies of the Spanish Government,

SPANISH PAPERS SUSPICIOUS. THE GOVERNMENT ADVISED TO REPEL ANY IN-TERFERENCE IN CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, May 15.-The "Heraldo," referring to the possible action of the United States in the direction of relieving directly the suffering of Americans in Cuba, says:

"The Spanish Government will have universal opinion on its side if it acts with energy in repelling American interference in our affairs, but this opinion will be hostile unless the Government ceases making concessions. These displays of weakness, if they do not increase the

difficulty of solving the question, certainly do not improve the situation in Cuba."

The "Correspondencia" announces that the reported increase in the strength of the Spanish Navy was decided upon in view of the possibility of international conflicts.

HOKE SMITH'S VIEWS ON CUBA. HE RETURNS FROM KEY WEST AN ENTHUSI-ASTIC BELIEVER IN THE INSUR-GENT CAUSE.

Atlanta, Ga., May 15 (Special).—Hoke Smith, formerly Secretary of the Interior, returned to-day from a week's visit to Key West, where he had access to many authentic sources of information concerning the actual condition of affairs in Cuba. Mr. Smith comes back an enthusiastic believer in the cause of the insurgents and sanguine of their ultimate success, He said this afternoon:

"Key West is full of people who have recently left Cuba. I met men who talked freely of the condition in the Island and were thoroughly in sympathy with the insurrectionists, but who Havana, supposed to be in sympathy with Spain. sought to obtain as accurate an estimate of the true condition of affairs in Cuba as my opportunities afforded, and found an unbroken opinion that Spain had accomplished nothing toward putting the insurrection and that the Cubans were more determined and hopeful of success than ever, Indeed, I might say that an opinion of confidence was almost everywhere expressed that this struggle would end in Cuba's liberation. The recent ourse of the Spanish Government with regard to the Bank of Havana, the abandonment of specie payments and the failure to pay the troops for a number of months have combined to create distrust in Spain, even on the part of the few who have really adhered to the Spanish side, and have added to the fixed expectation of success on the part of the insurrectionists. 1 met a number of educated men of means from Havana, who might have been supposed to have been adherents of Spain. To my surprise, I found that their hearts were with the insurrectionists, and their supposed adherence to the Spanish cause while in Havana was due to the fear of consequences which would follow an avowal of their opinions.

While the atrocities charged against Spain may have been overdrawn, yet circumstantial details related to me by trustworthy men, reveal atrocities sated to me by trustworthy men, reveal atroclies such as to shock the most callous. The poverty which has been produced, the suffering which is being caused by the efforts of Spain to put down the struggle for freedom by Cubans, seem to me pitiful in the extreme, and the time appears to have arrived to which President Cleveland referred when he said in his last message that, when the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of is rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle r its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacri-fice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sover-eignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obli-gations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize

gations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

"About all Spain seems to have accomplished has been to build a number of fortifications around towns and cities and dot the island with small forts. Every part of Cuba except that actually occupied by these little forts and temporarily covered by Spanish troops is practically under control of the insurrectionists, for they go where they please, moving with practical freedom, and exercising temporary control wherever they go."

NOT A WARLIKE MEASURE. THE NEW-YORK AND THE MAINE ORDERED TO

BE MADE READY FOR SERVICE. Washington, May 15.-It can be said on authority that the issue of orders from the Navy Department to the commander of the New-York to put that fine cruiser in condition for immediate service has absolutely no warlike meaning. Nor has the order sent to-day to the New-York Navy Yard to dock sent to-day to the New-York Navy Yard to dock and clean the second-class battle-ship Maine. Ad-miral Bunce telegraphed to the Department that Dock No. 2, which was supposed to be entirely un-serviceable, owing to leakage, had been examined by a Board and found to be ready to receive a ship at any time. The Department had been intending all along to clean the Maine, so it seized the op-portunity thus unexpectedly offered and ordered her to be put in immediately.

THE PRESIDENT KEPT INFORMED. ADVICES FROM CUBA SENT TO HIM BY SECRE-TARY SHERMAN.

Philadelphia, May 15.—The President received from Secretary Sherman at Washington this morning abstracts of telegrams and letters which had been received from Cuba. They are said to relate to the distress and destitution now existing in the island, and to confirm in great measure the in-formation hitherto received by the President on the

MR. FISHBACK ARRIVES IN HAVANA. Havana, May 15.-G. W. Fishback, the secretary of W. J. Calhoun, the special commissioner sent by the United States Government to investigate the death of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized Ameri can citizen, and other cases in which Americans are believed to have suffered outrageous treatment at the hands of the Spaniards, arrived here to-day.

Maximiliano Trujillo, a citizen of Venezueia, has been expelled from Cuba on political grounds. Nowadays

no one need go to Europe for a watch. The best are made right here in America by the AMERICAN WALTHAMWATCH COMPANY.

THE GREAT PARIS FIRE

FRESH DETAILS OF THE DISASTER AT THE CHARITY BAZAAR.

EYE-WITNESSES TELL THEIR STORIES-THE BRAVERY OF THE DUCHESSE D'ALENCON-

respondent of "The London Times," writing the day after the catastrophe, "the habitual din has decidedly diminished and people speak in lower tones. It is as if passers by were conversing in a church or at the side of a grave, and it is, indeed, by the the Trocadero to the Faubourg St. Honore, the directly or indirectly, are now in mourning. These mutilated, have thrown into mourning probably thousand families which are the widest known, the for the brilliancy of assemblies and all social functions. On the posters of the Opéra, the Opéra Comique, the Comédie Française, and the Odéon, a broad white band has been pasted bearing the word 'relache,' and throughout the fashionable quarters numberless evening parties-for it is the height of the season here—have been postponed."

HOUSES OF MOURNING.

the same writer said: "I have passed from or house of mourning to another, and for me, as for all those who had friends in the crowd which the flames, surprised at the charity bazaar, cruel disapinjuries which seemed comparatively slight sud-denly became mortal, and those whom one had thought to find in improved health have succumbed to mysterious complications which have surprised and baffled the physician's art. Thus toward 4 o'clock I called at the house of General Meunier and, full of hope, asked how the patient was getting on to-day. 'He has just expired,' was the

death is painful indeed. He was a soldier at twenty years of age, and during his forty-five years of ser vice he had been constantly exposed to the most terrible dangers. He had seen death on the battle-field mowing down around him the half of his comrades and subordinates. He had three horses killed under him in a single battle. In the Crimean War he was mentioned more than once in general orders for his courage. At Solferino he remained on his feet in the midst of 300 soldiers who had fallen all round him. At Sedan his horse fell twice, and he was almost the only officer of his battalion who came out alive. And a few months later I myself saw him commanding in the midst of the hottest engagement and leading on his soldiers with a smile. Then, for long years afterward, he comanded the infantry division of Bayonne, and when finally he was obliged at the age of sixty-five to retire, it was at the head of the Retired Officers' Club that he continued to devote his life wholly to the army. He was a retired General of Division and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, yet this man from a fire at a charity bazaar.

ter had returned. I met a coffin which had just entered the gateway. It contained the body of his daughter. Again, at the Comte de Chevilly's I learned that the bodies of his two daughters had been discovered; and thus, prolonging my sad pil-grimage, almost everywhere where I expected to still find hope, I found it destroyed by death, And now, while the list of the dead lengthens, the mournful procession of funerals is about to com mence. The first of these is close to where I live; it is the funeral of Mile. Antoinette de Mandat-Grancey, which is fixed for to-morrow. M. de Mandat-Grancey, who has a passionate admiration for the English navy and has published able works on the English and their institutions, has many friends across the Channel, and the numerhim thence show what sympathy is felt for him. been offering Baron de Grancey the expression of their condolence."

those who personally observed the disaster from a short distance. How the Duchesse d'Alençon died has already been told. Mme. d'Andlau, who was near her, adds this detail:

shall leave last.' These were certainly the Priness's last words." Mme. Chenevière, wife of a novelist and one of

heard a cry of 'Fire!' Some members of the committee who were present said: 'Gently, ladies; do not hurry. You have plenty of time.' In spite of this everybody, even before seeing the flames, rushed toward the doors, pushing and trampling on each other in their haste to get out first. I did like other people—I rushed to the door on the right leading to the Rue Jean Goujon. Turning round I perceived the flames, which were invading the building like a hurricane of fire. I hurrled as much as I could, etruggling desperately. I think I was three minutes

in reaching it. When I got there it was on fire, and

the flames struck my right ear and my hair, which

by a providential chance which I cannot explain did

not catch fire. "To reach that door, which for me was deliverance. I must have trodden on corpses or on the dying at their last gasp, but in my alarm I perceived nothing, yielding, moreover, to the terrible pressure of people crowding behind me. Once at the opening of the goor I thought myself saved, but at that me ment I fell into the street. I had simply fallen from the top of the heaving mass of dying and injured stretched at the foot of the steps. I tried to rise, but in vain. I was a prisoner, hemmed in up to my waist in this human wave. At last by a supreme effort, and assisted by the occupants of the adjoining houses, I succeeded in extricating myself, and in a few minutes found myself in the court of No. 50, Rue Jean Goujon, occupied by a livery-stablekeeper, where there were already nearly fifty injured who were receiving every attention. At that

where the injured were carefully attended to." "Not even on my deathbed," says a "St. James's Gazette" correspondent, "am I likely to forget the awful spectacle of these days of horror. When the panic in the Hotel du Palais subsided, just to tear myself away from the grasp of the numberless poor wretches who were rushing in inquiring 'Avez vous vu ma fille? 'Avez-vous vu ma mère?' 'Et mon enfant, qui avait un chapeau rose,' and so on

I went toward the skylight through which so many were saved, and on my way there I stumbled across a young man suddenly gone mad. At the same moment a gray-bearded gentleman, with tears flowing down his cheeks, pushed me on to the open window imploring me to tell him where his wife was hidden. He then jumped through the window toward a group of men, and it was with the utmost difficulty that he was dragged away only to return again. I saw him this morning a the Palais de l'Industrie scrutinizing the headless charred remains and murmuring words of en dearment and fervent prayers. As I got on to the waste-land on which the bazaar was constructed, I had no idea that there were so many victims or where they were. One saw just a few smouldering heaps, small black promontories unevenly disposed and studded with white spots-earthenware I thought, or debris of buffets and bars. It was only when I was quite near, and I saw the assistants of the ambulance lift up religiously a nondescript bundle, that I perceived what the horrible white spots were.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE. An English gentleman who, with his wife, was

present at the Buzzar when the fire broke out narrative of the latter's marvellous escape "I had," he said, "been in the crush for some time, but finding the heat unbearable I went out to smoke a cigarette. I was standing on the steps of the main entrance when two or three ladies hur ried out, looking very pale and ill. I did not pay much attention to them, thinking they were prob ably suffering from faintness. Immediately after-ward, however, a solid body of ladies simply tore out of the door with such violence that I was thrown down the steps, and pushed to the other side of the street. Being alarmed for the safety of my wife, I endeavored to get back to the door again, and ultimately succeeded in getting close to it, and holding on to one of the doorposts with one While I was doing this a lady in the crush stumbled and fell as she was descending the steps, and would probably have been trampled to death had I not been lucky enough to extricate her, and put her on her feet again.

"After considerable time my wife came out, being one of the last to escape. I immediately dragged her along the Rue Jean Goujon toward the Place François Premier, when all of a sudden a man called out to me, 'For Heaven's sake, get out of the way; the roof is falling in.' On looking up, I saw the whole roof in flames, and I therefore dragged my wife across to the other side of the street, where there was a stable yard. As we crossed the road we narrowly escaped being run over by a horse, which had bolted, maddened by While we were in the stable yard many fright. people came in frightfully scarred and burned, and some in flames. Ultimately we managed to get to the corner of the Place François Premier."

THE FATAL BUILDING.

A few words about the Charity Bazaar. It was founded in 1885, and since then it has been held every year with great success. It is said that the receipts during that period have amounted to 7,000,000 francs, all of which has been spent in relief to the poor and suffering. The Bazaar is certainly one of the best works of charity in Paris. It was started by Henry Blount, son of the former chairman of the Western Railway, and Baron de Mackau, the well-known Imperialist. This year it was installed in a large piece of waste ground in the Rue Jean Goujon, in the neighborhood of the Champs Elysées. It was built of wood, and was, says a writer in "The London Globe," more like a vast shed than anything else. But it was splendidly decorated both outside and inside, and was freshly painted a few days ago. Among the attractions this year was a representation of a street of Paris in olden time, which, the reader may remember, figured in the recent exhibition of the Theatre and Music. Baron de Mackau bought it for the small sum of 150 francs, and had it placed in the Bazaar. The number of stalls in the Bazaar was twenty-two, all of which were kept by ladies belonging to the highest class of society. It was opened on Monday, and everybody in the fashionable world patronized it, the receipts amounting to 45,000 francs. Everything pointed to a most successful season, and no doubt it would have been so had not the catastrophe occurred to upset all arrangements, and throw so many noble families

into mourning.

While awaiting an inquiry which will enable us to discover the real causes of this frightful calamity, public feeling already lays the responsibility of it at the door of the authorities. How is it possible, it is asked, that the Frefecture of Police, which since the destruction of the Opéra Comique has shown itself so severe toward the theatres in the matter of public security, could be guilty of such negligence and indifference in respect to places of meeting which, like the Charity Bazaar, are more open to the danger of fire than the theatres? The Prefecture will no doubt say that it was not its duty to examine places of meeting, and that, therefore, it had no authorization to give. This argument, in the opinion of the Parislans, will not be accepted by anybody. The Prefecture, on the contrary, has often shown that it possesses all the rights it likes to make use of when necessary. It is certainly strange, not to employ a stronger term, that such an erection was not officially examined before it was allowed to be used.

A building like that which has just been burned to the ground was as dangerous as a match-box. The wood selected for it was of an inflammable nature, and was made all the more inflammable by the painting and varnishing which it underwent only a few days ago. When the Opéra Comique was destroyed the authorities at once ordered all theatrical managers to adopt means to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster. Iron curtains were resorted to, and the number of exits was increased. If these precautions had been adopted on the present occasion the catastrophe would probably not have occurred, or, at least, would not have been so fatal.

ONE WELL-KNOWN VICTIM.

The Duchess of Alençon is the subject of an interesting sketch by the Vienna correspondent of "The London Daily News." She was the youngest of Duke Max of Bavaria's five handsome daughters, only one of whom died before her-Helen, hereditary Princess of Thurn und Taxis. The Duchess, when Princess Sophie of Bavaria, was an early developed very fresh girl, with all the un-affected love of life that distinguished her father, "the Jolly Duke." She charmed the young King Louis so much that, without the interference of relations or diplomatists, he betrothed himself to her. He was then twenty, and, according to the testimany of those who knew him, one of the handsomest youths alive. The Princess was only eighteen. He made no secret of being in love with his stately flancée, and the tokens of his affection, invented by a royal poet's productive fancy, were the exclusive topics of court conversation at the time. His people, which at that time held him in absolute reverence, loved him all the better for the eager passion he showed, and the pair promised to become as popular a king and queen as had ever sat upon a throne. Among the charming surprises which the King was forever preparing for his flancée was a particularly poetical Christmas tree. His mother, the widowed Queen Marie, had assembled the royal family at Hohenschwangau, which has one of the finest situations in the world, clinging to a steep mountain that separates two lakes in the Schwangau. The ordinary Christmas tree festivity was over, and the presents had been given and received, when the young King led his betrothed into a room close by. He threw open the wooden shutter, and one of the taliest and bestgrown pines in the Schwangau was revealed to sight. Upon it the King had had a thousand wax candles fixed and lighted.

The royal marriage was suddenly broken off. There were rumors of a scandal, but they arose after the King had left the Princess, and it cannot be said that they were justified. One moonlit night a window looking on to the Winter Garden was thrown open, and the sentinel pacing the courtyard was just in time to jump aside before the Princess's marble bust came flying on to the pavement, thrown by the powerful hands of the young King. The King never got over the bitter disappointment of those days and died unmarried and a woman-hater. Princess Sophie, three years after her engagement to the King had been broken to the related the son of the Duc de Nemours, the "the Jolly Duke." She charmed the young King Louis so much that, without the interference of re-

TO CURTAIL YARN PRODUCTION.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURERS MEET AND TAKE

Charlotte, N. C., May 15 .- A convention of cotton yarn manufacturers was held here to-day, about forty yarn mills being represented. A number of other cotton manufacturers also attended the meeting. An agreement was signed by which a curtail-ment in production of 25 per cent will be made in yarns below twentles, this reduction to go into effect on June 15. Action was also taken to obtain a reduction in freight rates from Southern points to the markets of the North and West. Action was also taken for the purpose of eliminating many also taken for the purpose of climinating many extra charges which it has become the custom of commission-houses to make or to allow to purchasers of yarns. A special committee was appointed to look after labor legislation.

A permanent organization was effected, J. T. Anthony, of Charlotte, being made president, and A. P. Rhine, of Mount Holly, vice-president. A board of seven directors was created, and the directors were elected. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Board of Directors. It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that a further reduction should be made, if necessary, in order to bring the price of yarns to a profitable basis.

OVINGTON BROTHERS TWO NEW YORK STORES. In the Borough of Manhattan, 330 FIFTH AVENUE,

> Near the Waldorf. In the Borough of Brooklyn, 38 & 40 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

TWO OUT-OF-TOWN STORES. AT BAR HARBOR, ME., Now Open for Business.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. L. Will Open in June.

We are making great preparations for the summer business it. our country stores. The new goods now arriving from Europe will all be exhibited in our Fifth avenue store before being sent to Bar Harbor. Not even at Christmas time was our stock more attractive and complete than now, nor prices more tempting. With others, May is a month for letting the stock run down and working off old goods; with us it is the time for introducing timely novelties and preparing for the active business of our summer-resort stores.

England, France, Italy, Spain, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Sweden and the North, Russia and the Orient, all contribute rare and interesting objects to this choice stock, which we nev offer to zell at prices PHENOMENALLY LOW.

The stock MUST BE SOLD, and prices will be made to PLEASE THE PURCHASES, especially for high cost goods, for which no reasonable offer WILL BE DECLINED.

We are receiving by every steamer selections of the latest productions of Europe, the prices for which will reflect and sympathize with the extremely low quotations for the goods formerly in stock.

COMPANY.

FIFTH AVENUE IS THE ARTISTIC CENTRE OF THE COUNTRY.

THESE ARE DISTINCTLY FIFTH AVENUE GOODS. We have received from Paris some exceedingly beautiful miniature portraits, enamelled upon virgin silver, by the first artists, the likenesses being of famous and beautiful women of the French, English and Austrian courts.

Having purchased them direct, we do not charge the enormous prices usually demanded for such rare and exquisite objects of art, but are selling them at a very small advance over the artists' price.

the artists' price.

Ivory Paintings.

Enamels on Copper.

Enamels on Virgin Silver.

\$5 to \$50

\$10 to \$60

\$42 to \$65

Quantities of Plates. | Our somewhat limited space compels us to

Clocks from Paris. \$10 French Travelling Clocks, in

leather cases, excellent \$6.00
\$38 French Regulators, movement of great precision, cathedral bell striking and repeating \$22.00
\$12 spherical Clocks, with magnified

OPERA GLASSES.

Do not pay the exorbitant prices frequently demanded. We sell the most powerful glass in the world, \$9 value, for \$5, and a plain \$4 in-strument of great power and clearness for \$2.

Eliminate

from the stock a large quantity of lower grade,

yet pretty and desirable goods, to make room

for newer and more expensive objects. These

goods will now be sold for

One-half Value. 

Rich Ruby and Gold Finger Bowls, with Plates, formerly \$30; doz.......\$8.75 China Bouillon Cups and Saucers, bright Dresden flowers and gold..... Ramekins, small, without plates, dozen .. \$1.00 

Finger Bowls

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WEST POINT'S MEMORIAL.

THE BATTLE MONUMENT TO BE DEDI-

CATED ON MAY 31. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 15.-The dedication of the battle monument in memory of the officers and men of the Regular Army who fell in battle during the War of the Rebellion, which has been erected by their surviving comrades, will take place at West Point N V on May 21 at 11:30 a. m. The exercises will begin promptly at the hour designated, and

no one will be admitted to the auditorium after they are in progress. The following is the order of the exercises: First-Music by the band of the Military Acad-

emy.

Second—Prayer by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the Military Academy.

Third—Presentation to the United States Army by Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Fourth—Acceptance by Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, retired, and presentation to the General Government.

Fifth—Acceptance by the President of the United States.

States.
Sixth—The National salute.
Seventh—The Star-Spangled Banner," by the band of the Military Academy.
Eighth—Oration by David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Ninth—Handel's "Largo," by the band of the Military Academy.
Tenth—Benediction by the Rev, Herbert Shipman.

A cordial invitation to be present has been extended by the Building Committee to all veterans of the Regular Army who served in the field during the War of the Rebellion and the families of all soldlers whose names appear upon the monument All such as can be present are requested to com-municate the fact in writing to the secretary of the Building Committee as soon as possible, and to report in person to the quartermaster at West Point

10 a. m. on the 31st for assignment to seats. This dedication will be the culmination of a suggestion made in 1863 by Lieutenant H. C. Hasbrouck, now lieutenant-colonel in the 4th Artillery, while stationed as an instructor at the Military Academy, to the effect that all officers of the Regular Army then in service be asked to contribute a certain percentage of their monthly pay for one month toward a fund to be used for the erection of a monument at West Point commemorative of the men of the Reg-ular Army who fell during the War of the Rebellion. This suggestion was speedily acted upon by the formation of an organization and an Executiv Committee. The scope of the commemoration was extended to include enlisted man, and pro rata subscriptions were solicited, with the result that a fund was collected, which, under the admirable management of the successive treasurers, Professors Church and Andrews, had increased to about \$63,000 by 1890. Colonel John M. Wilson, then superintendent of the Military Academy, judging the time ripe for action called a meeting of the Executive Committee on February 17 of that year for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward inviting plans, etc., for the erection of the monument. A Building Committee consisting of Professors Peter S. Michie, Charles W. Larned, Edgar W. Bass and James Mercur, was elected and invested with full power to prepare plans and designs, select a site and proceed with the build-ing and dedication of the Battle Monument. Sub-sequent to the work of the preparation of plans and the selection of a design, Colonel John M. Wilson became, as superintendent, ex-officio a member of

became, as superintendent, ex-officio a member of the committee.

The Building Committee proceeded to draw up a form of competition, and invited four leading firms of architects to enter. A committee of selection was formed by adding to the Building Committee for that purpose Augustus St. Gaudens, Richard M. Hunt and Arthur Rotch. The award was given to the firm of McKim, Mead & White, of New-York, who associated with them as sculptor Frederick W. MacMonnies. In March, 1888, Colonel O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, was appointed superintendent of the Military Academy, and tocs the place of Colonel Wilson on the Building Committee. Owing to various delays and modifications in the original design, involving the entire remodelling and recasting of the figure of Fame and the bronze tablets, the monument was not completed until the fail of 1896.

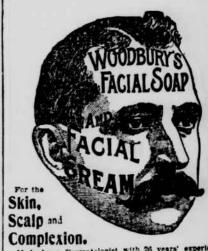
The co-operation of the Adjutant-General's office was obtained in the determination of the names of

tablets, the monument was not completed until the fail of 1896.

The co-operation of the Adjutant-General's office was obtained in the determination of the names of all officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who were hilled or died of wounds received in battle during the War of the Rebellion, and great care was taken in the revision of the lists. The monument now bears, cast in bronze, the names of 188 officers and 2.942 men, and the following inscription on the body of the shaft:

"In memory of the officers and men of the Regular Army of the United States who fell in battle during the War of the Rebellion, this monument is erected by their surviving comrades."

The monument consists of a monolithic shaft of polished plak Miliford granite, forty-six feet high, standing on a cylindrical pedestal, and bearing on a square abacus a granite sphere, upon which is poised a winced figure of Fame, with trumpet and



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wreath. The whole stands upon a circular stylo-bate and stereobate of granite steps, divided as regular radial intervals by cight square plints bearing granite spheres belted with bronse, upon which are inscribed the names of enlisted men. The names of officers are applied in bronse letters on the face of the circular pedestal.

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CONDEMNATION OF THE AUTHORITIES. Not for many a year has Paris been so stricken as it was twelve days ago by the fire at the Charity Bazaar. The whole city was literally thrown into mourning. "In the streets," said the corside of the graves which are to be dug during the next few days that the life of the great city has been lived since the terrible disaster of yesterday. Throughout those quarters of the city reaching from the Porte Dauphine, the Porte Maillot and Cours la Reine, and the Faubourg St. Germain, are to be seen at a hundred doorways small groups speaking with hushed voices and remaining as if motionless at the thresholds of the homes which. two hundred victims, dead, dying, injured or forever most hospitable, and upon whom trade in the great city most depends—those families, indeed, which are the most indispensable for the normal life of the public, for the animation of the streets and

Continuing his mournful chronicle the next day cointments were in store. In the majority of cases

"The contrast between such a life and such a

who had faced death on twenty battlefields dies "Going further on to the house of M. Dutreufl, ex-Senator for Mayenne, to ask whether his daughmessages of condolence which are coming to two days a stream of grieving friends has

TALES OF EYE-WITNESSES. Harrowing narratives abound, of those who narrowly escaped from the burning building, and of

"The Duchesse, whose whole anxiety was to save the girls around her, calmly replied: 'Go fast be-fore us; go out fast. Do not trouble about me; I

he stall-keepers, says: "I was at the refreshment stall when I suddenly

moment the fire was at its height. Many persons who had. like me, miraculously escaped death, wanted, in spite of their injuries, to go back into

the fire where they had left a relative or a friend. We were prevented by being shut up in a court,